Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant Johnson County, Kansas

Environmental Assessment

Lead Agency:

U.S. General Services Administration
Public Buildings Service, Property Disposal Division
Fort Worth, Texas



Cooperating Agencies:

Kansas Department of Health and Environment Topeka, Kansas

Johnson County
Olathe, Kansas

City of DeSoto

DeSoto, Kansas

Prepared in Conjunction with:

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

Chicago, Illinois

Dames & Moore

Chicago, Illinois

December 1999

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION GREATER SOUTHWEST REGION 819 TAYLOR STREET FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI) PROPOSED PROPERTY DISPOSAL SUNFLOWER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION

In accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, the General Services Administration (GSA) proposes disposal of the 9,065-acre Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant (Sunflower) located near the City of DeSoto, in Johnson County, Kansas. Disposal of the property would remove it from exclusive Federal jurisdiction. Whether transferred in its entirety to the State of Kansas or over time in separate parcels to one or more entities, the land subsequently (and only after transfer) becomes subject to Johnson County's land use decisions (and taxing authority if transferred into private ownership). GSA's action, the administrative act of effecting the transfer of ownership, does not include control of any reuse other than imposing certain deed restrictions for the protection of human health and the environment, and historical and archeological resources. Future development and reuse will be determined by subsequent owners and will be subject to local zoning, permitting and land use controls.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

The purpose of GSA's proposed disposal of Sunflower is to effectively manage the Federal government's real property inventory through disposition of surplus property. The need for the proposed disposal is to: (1) minimize federal protection and maintenance expenses by eliminating property from the federal inventory that no longer serves a mission need; (2) ensure that real property is returned to productive use, thereby generating tax revenues and supporting important state and local public benefit programs; and (3) avoid waste and protect real property value, including cultural, environmental and historical values, through careful and efficient disposition.

FINDING

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and its implementing regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508), and based upon the Environmental Assessment dated December 23, 1999, I find that the disposal of Sunflower does not significantly affect the quality of the human environment and does not warrant the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement.

BASIS FOR FINDING

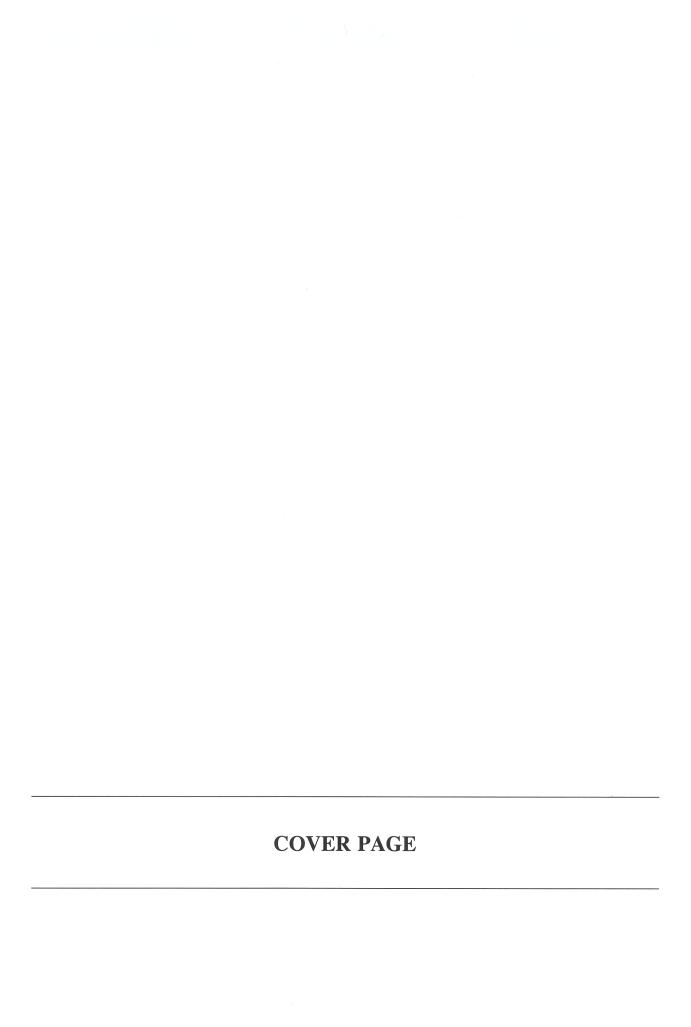
Beneficial impacts of disposal include the return of jurisdiction and land use control to the County, imposition of deed restrictions to protect human health and the environment, discounted conveyance of parcels for public benefit uses, and making property available for private development and the related societal and economic benefits to the State and local community.

GSA will impose deed restrictions which, pending remediation, will limit use of, or access to, contaminated soil, groundwater and facilities that may pose a threat to human health. The adequacy of the environmental protections must be approved by the Kansas Department of Health and the Environment (KDHE) as well as the Governor of Kansas. KDHE also will oversee all cleanup activities and will determine when (and if) deed restrictions can be lifted. Johnson County has indicated that it will not issue any building permits unless there is a certification by the County Environmental Department, KDHE, and EPA that the development site is safe for construction or use. In addition, GSA, in consultation with the Kansas State Historic Preservation Officer, will use deed provisions to protect historic and archeological resources.

GSA published a DRAFT Environmental Assessment and a DRAFT FONSI on February 11, 1999. After review of the comments received from interested agencies and local citizens, GSA today issues this final FONSI and Environmental Assessment (EA) (attached).

APPROVED:

John Pouland Regional Administrator, Region 7 U.S. General Services Administration Date



COVER PAGE

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SUNFLOWER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS

LEAD AGENCY:

U.S. General Services Administration

CONTACT:

W. James Biederman

U.S. General Services Administration 1800 F Street, N.W., Room 4126

Washington, D.C. 20405 Tel: (202) 501-0255 Fax: (202) 501-1944

ABSTRACT:

This Environmental Assessment was prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended. Its purpose is to identify and evaluate the probable environmental consequences of the U.S. General Services Administration's (GSA's) proposed disposal of the 9,065-acre Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant (Sunflower) located near the City of DeSoto in Johnson County, Kansas. Disposal of the property would enable subsequent owners to develop Sunflower subject to State and local land use controls. Probable environmental impacts have been evaluated under the following alternatives:

- The No-Action Alternative: Retain the property under Federal ownership.
- Property Disposal Alternative: Proceed with disposal of Sunflower in one of two ways:
 - Disposal of the entire property to the State of Kansas, or;
 - Disposal of individual parcels to one or more entities over a period of time.

Under either of these disposal options, it would be incumbent upon all future property owners and developers to comply with any deed restrictions as well as all state and local regulations and land use restrictions.

Taking into account direct beneficial impacts and measures to mitigate adverse indirect and cumulative impacts, GSA finds that the proposed disposal of Sunflower does not significantly affect the quality of the human environment and does not warrant preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement. The preferred alternative has been identified as property disposal.

PUBLICATION DATE:

December 23, 1999



TABLE OF CONTENTS

		and the second s	Page
FINI	DING C	OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	FONSI Page 1
COV	ER PA	GE	Cover Page 1
I.	INT	RODUCTION	I-1
	A.	History of Sunflower	I-1
		1. Construction and World War II	
		2. Post War Era	I_1
		3. Vietnam Era to Present Day	I-3
	В.	Overview of the Disposal Process	I-3
		1. Transfer to Other Federal Agencies	I_3
		2. Conveyances to Local Governments and Institutions	Ι_Λ
		3. Public Sales	I-4
	C.	The Purpose and Need for the Disposal	
	D.	Early Transfer Provisions	I-6
	E.	Environmental Justice Considerations	I-8
II.	ALT	ERNATIVES	II-1
	Α.	No-Action Alternative	
	В.	Disposal Alternative	II-1
III.	AFFI	ECTED ENVIRONMENT	III-1
	A.	Site Characteristics	III-1
		1. Topography	TTT 1
		2. Geology	111-1 III-1
		3. Soils	i-III
		4. Hydrology	
		5. Biological Resources	C-III
a	. e west 1 e	6. Historical and Archeological Resources	III-10
		7. Hazardous Substances and Other Contamination Issues	III-13
		8. Aesthetics	III-19

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

			Page
	B.	Community and Regional Characteristics	III-41
		1. Population/Employment	III-41
		2. Housing	III-48
		3. Land Use and Zoning	III-49
		4. Community Services	III-56
		5. Utility Services	III-59
		6. Transportation Systems	III-63
,		7. Meteorology	III-66
		8. Air Quality	III-68
		9. Noise	III-83
IV.	ENV	IRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES: IMPACTS AND MITIGATION	IV-1
	A.	Introduction	IV-1
	В.	Sunflower Reuse Assumptions	IV-1
	C.	Site Characteristics	IV-2
		1. Topography	IV-2
		2. Geology	
		3. Soils	
		4. Hydrology	
		5. Biological Resources	
		6. Historical and Archeological Resources	
		7. Hazardous Substances and Other Contamination Issues	
		8. Aesthetics	
	D.	Community and Regional Characteristics	IV-12
		1. Population/Employment	IV-12
		2. Housing	IV-14
		3. Land Use and Zoning	IV-14
		4. Community Services	IV-15
		5. Utility Services	IV-16
		6. Transportation Systems	
		7. Meteorology	
		8. Air Quality	
		9. Noise	
	E.	Summary of Impacts	IV-40

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

		Page
REFE	RENCES	V-1
A. , .	Documents	V-1
В.	Personal Communications	V-7
LIST	OF PREPARERS	VI-1
AGEN	CIES AND OFFICIALS TO RECEIVE THE EA	VII-1
A.	Congressional Delegation	VII-1
	 U.S. Senators U.S. House of Representatives 	VII-1 VII-1
В.	State of Kansas Officials	VII-1
	2. State Senators	VII-1
C.	Federal Agencies	VII-2
D.	State of Kansas Agencies	VII-3
E.	Johnson County Officials and Agencies	VII-4
F.	Municipal Officials and Agencies	VII-5
G.	Public Libraries/Others	VII-6
NDICE	S	ya.
dix B: dix C: dix D: dix E:	Plants and Vertebrates Known or Thought to Occur at Sunflower Approach to Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Sunflower Representative Site Photographs Traffic Data	B-1 C-1 D-1 E-1
	A. B. LIST C. AGEN A. B. C. D. E. F. G.	B. Personal Communications LIST OF PREPARERS AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS TO RECEIVE THE EA A. Congressional Delegation 1. U.S. Senators 2. U.S. House of Representatives B. State of Kansas Officials 1. Governor's Office 2. State Senators 3. State House of Representatives C. Federal Agencies D. State of Kansas Agencies E. Johnson County Officials and Agencies E. Johnson County Officials and Agencies G. Public Libraries/Others NDICES dix A: Public Hearing Transcripts dix B: Plants and Vertebrates Known or Thought to Occur at Sunflower dix C: Approach to Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Sunflower dix C: Representative Site Photographs dix E: Traffic Data

	LIST OF EXHIBITS	Page
Exhibit I-1 Exhibit I-2	Regional Location Map Public Benefit Conveyance Expressions of Interest for Sunflower	

TOTAL OF TWITTE

Population Growth, Kansas City MSA, 1997-2010III-43 Per Capita Income, 1995.....III-44 Total Employment Growth, Kansas City MSA, 1985-1995III-44

Endangered and Threatened Species Known or Likely to Occur in

Exhibit III-15 Business Growth (All Industries), Kansas City MSA, 1985-1995III-45 Exhibit III-16 Exhibit III-17 Non-Farm Employment by Sector, Kansas City MSA, 1995......III-46

Exhibit II-1

Exhibit III-1

Exhibit III-2

Exhibit III-3 Exhibit III-4

Exhibit III-5

Exhibit III-6

Exhibit III-7

Exhibit III-8

Exhibit III-9

Exhibit III-10

Exhibit III-11

Exhibit III-12

Exhibit III-26

Exhibit III-27

Exhibit III-28 Exhibit III-29

Exhibit III-30

Exhibit III-31

Exhibit III-32

Exhibit III-33

Exhibit III-34

Exhibit III-35

Exhibit III-18 Douglas County Population Growth, 1970-2020......III-47 Exhibit III-19 Johnson County Housing Characteristics, 1990......III-50 Exhibit III-20

Exhibit III-21 Leased Buildings and Facilities at Sunflower......III-54 Exhibit III-22 Exhibit III-23 School Capacity and Enrollment, DeSoto Unified School District No. 232III-58 School Capacity and Enrollment, Eudora Unified School District No. 491......III-58 Exhibit III-24 Exhibit III-25 Water Service AreasIII-60

Exhibit III-13 Exhibit III-14

Site MapIII-2

Soils MapIII-5

Soil Characteristics III-6 Drainage and Flood Map......III-9

Reported WetlandsIII-11

List of Common Plants at Sunflower, and their Value for WildlifeIII-12

Johnson County, KansasIII-14

Population Growth, Kansas City MSA, 1980-1990III-42

Population Growth, Kansas City MSA, 1990-1997III-43

Local Road NetworkIII-64

Existing Average Daily Traffic (ADT) VolumesIII-65

1998 Weekday AM and PM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes......III-67

Description of Levels of Service......III-68

AM and PM Peak Hour Traffic......III-69 Temperature, Precipitation, and Wind......III-70

Description of Criteria Pollutants......III-71

NAAQS for Criteria PollutantsIII-73

Nonattainment Area Classifications for O₃, CO, and PM₁₀......III-74

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

Level of Service (LOS) Analysis: Existing Conditions, 1998 Weekday